347.4
Hemerocampa pseudotsugata
LYMANTRIIDAE
CONTROL

PNW

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
M-E-M-O-R-A-N-D-U-M

Department of Agriculture-Forest Service
San Francisco, California 94111

FURNISS
CAROLIN VMC
COULTER HKC
MITCHELL
SARTWELL
WRIGHT
SEWELL
TAYLOR
Copy - EDR

5200

To : Chief

Date: July 23, 1965

From : Chas. A. Connaughton, Regional Forester, R-5, By

LGL-3-8
1520

Subject: Forest Insect and Disease Control (Insects)

Attached is the preliminary report of the results of the Douglas-fir tussock moth control projects recently completed in California. A more detailed final report will be furnished you later in the year.

Attachment

2xcc: Chief
2xcc: R-6
2xcc: R-4
2xcc: R-2
3xcc: Modoc N.F.
3xcc: Lassen N.F.
3xcc: Plumas N.F.
2xcc: PSW
2xcc: PNW
2xcc: BLM (Sacramento)

R. B. Wilson

LGL-3-8
152

Evaluation 5230

July 21, 1965

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE RESULTS
OF THE DOUGLAS-FIR TUSSOCK MOTH CONTROL PROJECTS
CALIFORNIA 1965

Two aerial spray projects, to control epidemic outbreaks of the Douglas-fir tussock moth, were conducted in California in late June and early July 1965 as follows:

Knox Mountain Project - Approximately 46,000 acres - Sprayed 6/27-7/4 (Modoc County)

Diamond Mountain Project - Approximately 10,000 acres - Sprayed 6/30-7/6 (Lassen and Plumas Counties)

DDT at the rate of 3/4 pound in one gallon of diesel oil per acre was applied in both areas.

Surveys to check on tussock moth mortality ten days after spraying have now been completed. Data from mortality sampling points throughout the sprayed areas indicates that over 99 percent of the tussock moths are dead in treated areas. In addition to mortality counts made at established mortality sampling points, beating samples taken at numerous other points have failed to detect any tussock moth population except very scattered individual larvae which survived the spray. These survivors probably are late hatching stragglers which emerged from the egg after the effectiveness of the DDT had diminished and are so few in number as to pose no threat of continued damage in treated areas.

The random beating samples have shown, however, that adequate control of the white-fir sawfly, an associated defoliator of white fir, was not achieved in treated areas. Spray timing was planned to obtain maximum control of the most damaging insect, the tussock moth, and was too late to reach the sawfly in the most susceptible early instar stages of development. In some areas, at least, the spray deposit was inadequate to kill a high percentage of the late instar sawfly larvae. Some damage from sawfly feeding and probably some spot infestations of sawfly next year can be expected within treated areas.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE
Division of Timber Management
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111